

Diffractive χ Production at the Tevatron and the LHC

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Outline

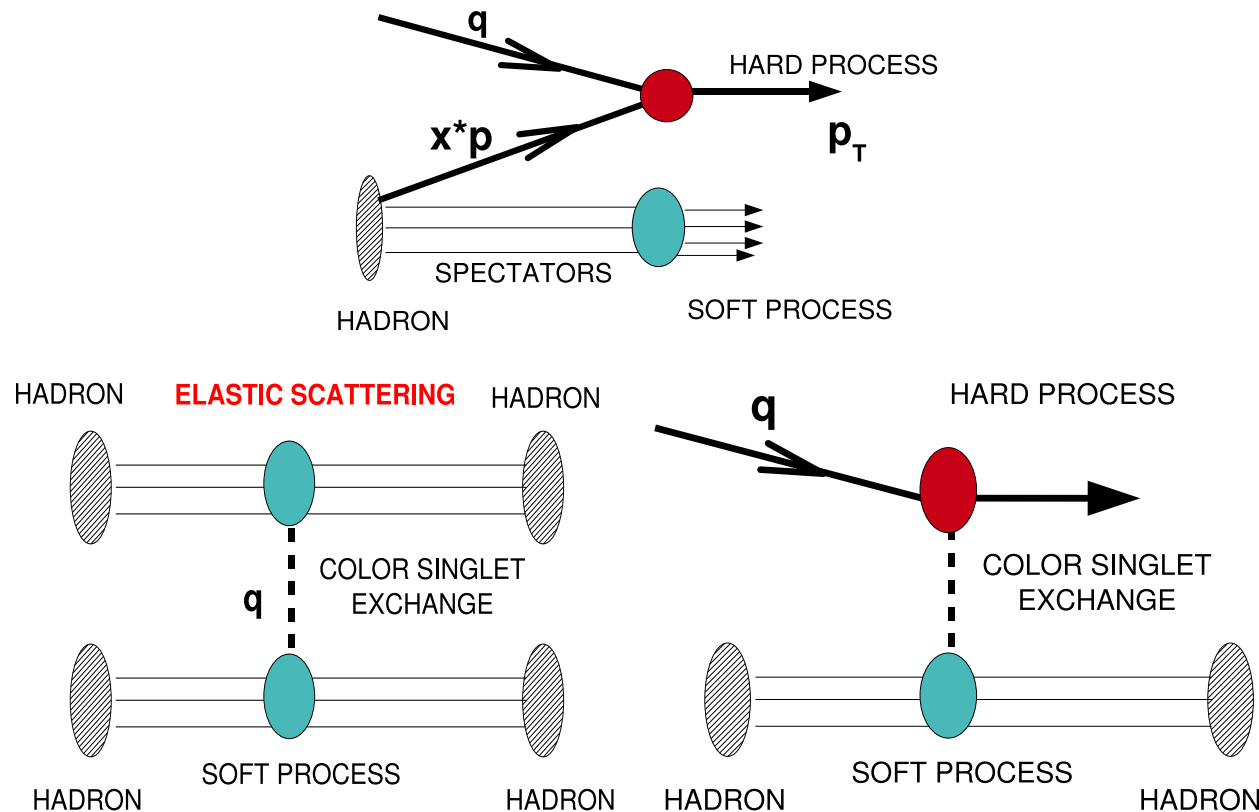
- Introduction
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Introduction

QCD is the theory of the strong interactions - Hadronic process

⇒ **2 distinct classes**



The color singlet exchange → Pomeron (Regge Theory - $s \gg |t|$)

$$A_P(s, t) \sim s^{\alpha_0 + \alpha t}; \quad \alpha_0 \sim .08 \quad \alpha \sim .25$$

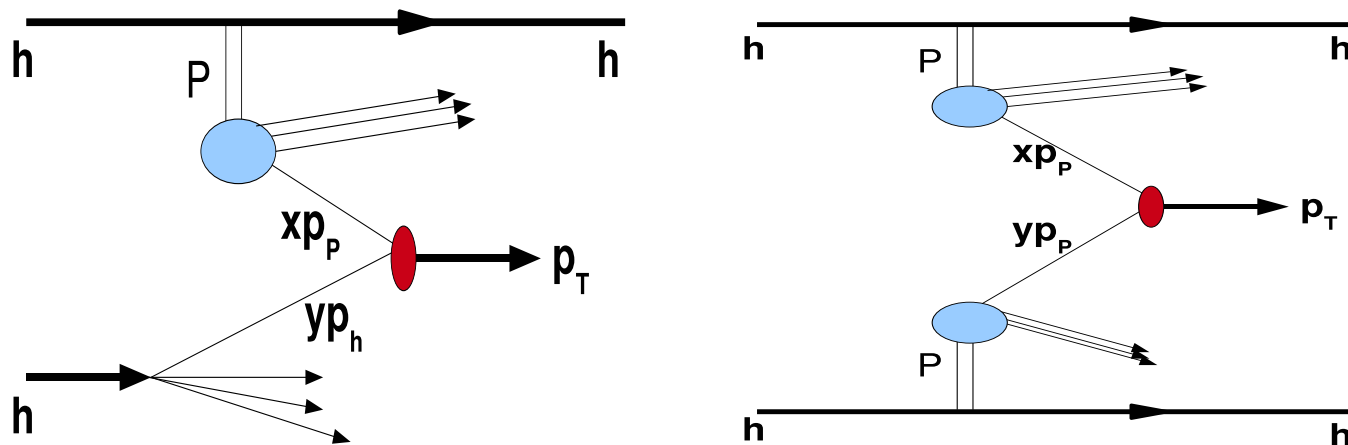


Hard Diffraction

”hard diffraction provides a QCD laboratory where several aspects of QCD dynamics can be investigated.”

Gunnar Ingelman

Soft and Hard process in the cross section



$$A_{SD} \sim f_{P/h} f_{q,g/P} f_{q,g/h} \sigma_{hard}$$

$$A_{DPE} \sim f_{P/h} f_{q,g/P} \sigma_{hard}$$

The pomeron nature remains elusive.



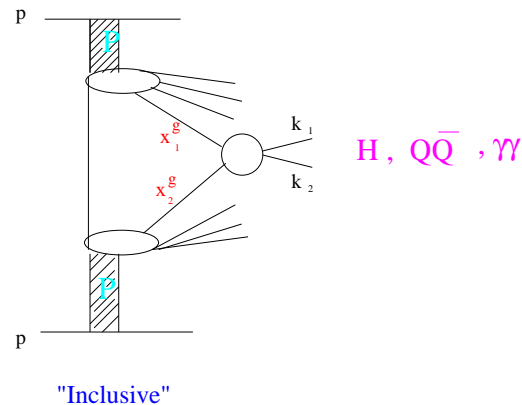
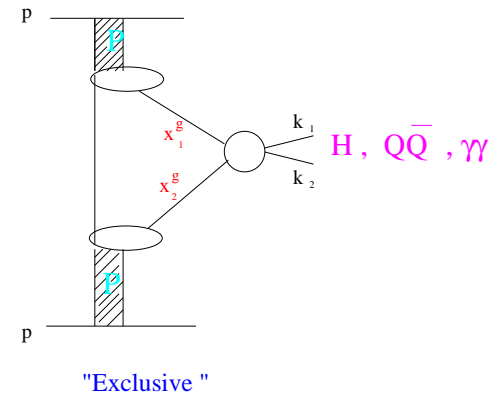
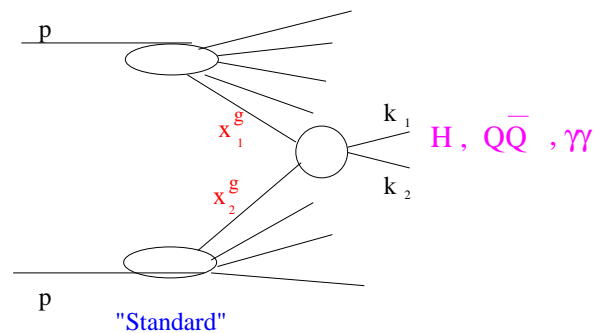
Double Pomeron Exchange

One can define two types of double pomeron exchange:

Exclusive: $hh \rightarrow h + \text{heavy object} + h$

Inclusive: $hh \rightarrow h + X + \text{heavy object} + Y + h$

h = proton at LHC and (anti)proton at Tevatron



Exclusive DPE

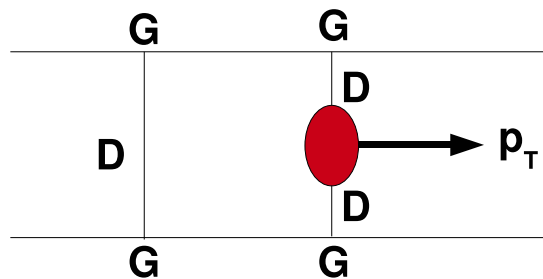
Search for exclusive DPE is presently very active (Dijets and χ_c)

⇒ Higgs can be produced in such mode with good mass determination

Exclusive production of χ_{c0} has been reported by the CDF collaboration, with an upper limit for the cross section of

$$\sigma_{exc}(p\bar{p} \rightarrow p + J/\psi + \gamma + \bar{p}) < 49 \pm 18(stat) \pm 39(sys) pb$$

Bialas-Landshoff Formalism for Exclusive Production (1991)



Calculate amplitude ($|t|=0$) with non-perturbative gluons (Landshoff-Nachtmann 1987) and reggeize them

We compare generator level results from the DPEMC Monte-Carlo, with the kinematics appropriate for small-mass, with CDF measurement. Inclusive DPE background addressed

The Bialas-Landshoff Formalism

Extension of the BL formalism for diffractive Higgs production

Exclusive and inclusive diagrams are based on soft pomeron exchange

Inclusive DPE - normalization is fixed by data -BPR (2001)

$$d\sigma_{\chi}^{inc}(s) = C_{\chi}^{inc} \left(\frac{x_1^g x_2^g}{M_{\chi}^2} \right)^{2\epsilon} \delta \left(\xi_1 \xi_2 - \frac{M_{\chi}^2}{x_1^g x_2^g s} \right) \\ \prod_{i=1,2} \left\{ G_p(x_i^g, \mu) d^2 v_i dx_i^g \frac{d\xi_i}{1-\xi_i} \xi_i^{2\alpha' v_i^2} \exp(-2\lambda_{\chi} v_i^2) \right\}$$

$$d\sigma_{\chi}^{exc}(s) = C_{\chi} \left(\frac{s}{M_{\chi}^2} \right)^{2\epsilon} \delta \left[\frac{M_{\chi}^2}{s} - \frac{M_{diff}^2}{s} \right] \\ \prod_{i=1,2} \left\{ d^2 v_i \frac{d\xi_i}{1-\xi_i} \xi_i^{2\alpha' v_i^2} \exp(-2\lambda_{\chi} v_i^2) \right\}$$

Rapidity gap survival factor applied only for the exclusive case

C_{χ} depends contains a non perturbative part due the quark-pomeron coupling $G^2/4\pi \sim 1$



Full Kinematics for Exclusive DPE

The DPEMC Monte-Carlo is used to compare the BL predicted cross sections with the CDF upper limit.

The generation method for high-mass ($M_{diff}^2 \gg |t|$) is based on the following steps:

- Generate t_1 , t_2 and $\xi_1 = 1 - \frac{k_z^{final}}{k_z^{initial}}$.
- Exclusive events have the property that the full energy available in the center-of-mass is used to produce the diffractive object, or in other words there is no Pomeron remnant.
- The value of ξ_2 is thus imposed by $M_{diff}^2 \approx s\xi_1\xi_2$

This approximation is no longer true for low mass states (χ mesons)

$|t|$ **is no longer** $\ll M_{diff}^2$

⇒ Need to derive full 4-momentum conservation



Full Kinematics for Exclusive DPE

Using the approximation $m_p = m_{\bar{p}} = 0$ (mass of the colliding particles):

$$s = (k_p + k_{\bar{p}})^2 - (\vec{k}_p + \vec{k}_{\bar{p}})^2 + M_{diff}^2 + 2E_M(k_p + k_{\bar{p}}) - 2\vec{k}_M \cdot (\vec{k}_p + \vec{k}_{\bar{p}})$$

Defining

$$\Omega = -\cos\theta_p \cos\theta_{\bar{p}} + \sin\theta_p \sin\theta_{\bar{p}} (\cos\varphi_p \cos\varphi_{\bar{p}} + \sin\varphi_p \sin\varphi_{\bar{p}});$$

and applying conservation constraints, it can be shown that

$$M_{diff}^2 = s + 2k_p k_{\bar{p}} (1 - \Omega) - 2\sqrt{s}(k_p + k_{\bar{p}})$$

Using the definition of ξ :

$$\xi_{p,\bar{p}} = 1 - \frac{k_z^{final}}{k_z^{initial}} \Rightarrow k_{p,\bar{p}} = \frac{\sqrt{s}/2}{\cos\theta_{p,\bar{p}}} (1 - \xi_{p,\bar{p}})$$

$$\frac{M_{diff}^2}{s} = 1 + \frac{(1-\xi_p)(1-\xi_{\bar{p}})}{2\cos\theta_p \cos\theta_{\bar{p}}} (1 - \Omega) - \left(\frac{1-\xi_p}{\cos\theta_p} + \frac{1-\xi_{\bar{p}}}{\cos\theta_{\bar{p}}} \right)$$



Full Kinematics for Exclusive DPE

Within the framework of DPEMC, we do the following:

- Generate θ_1, θ_2 (following an exponential distribution), and ξ_1 , which gives t_1
- ξ_2 is then computed
- The events are then weighted according to the cross section

$$\sin^2 \theta_{1,2} \sim \theta_{1,2}^2 = \frac{|t_{1,2}|}{(1-\xi_{1,2})(s/4)}$$

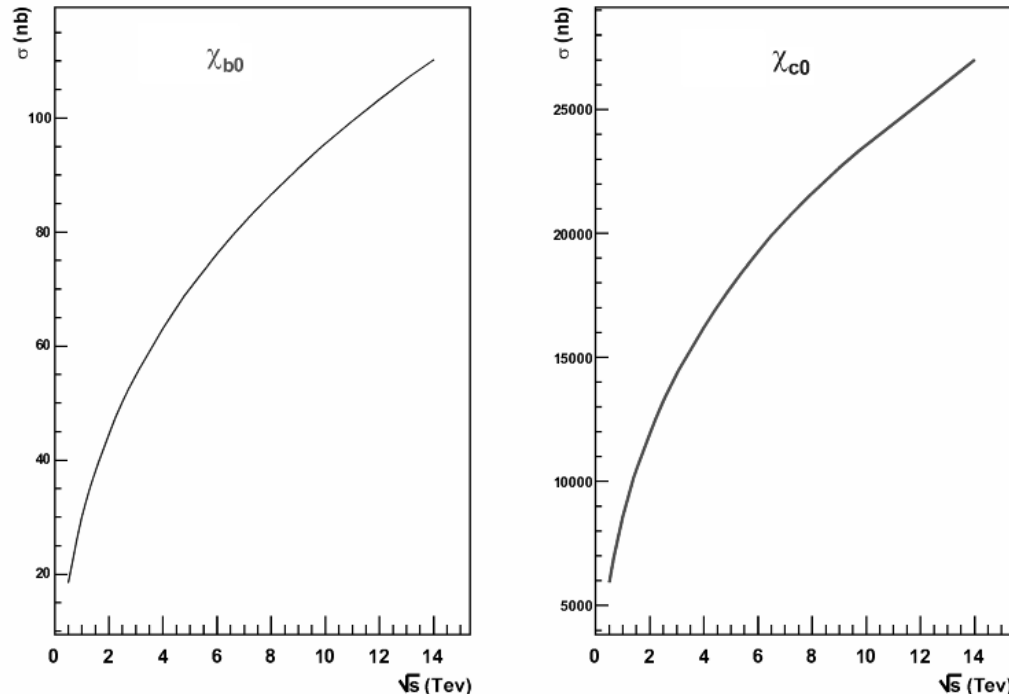
The new steps are thus to use the variables θ and ξ
⇒ avoid the cumbersome solution in terms of ξ and t .



Exclusive and Inclusive χ Production

$\sigma(nb)$	Tevatron $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV	LHC $\sqrt{s} = 14$ TeV
$\sigma_{exc}(\chi_{c0})$	1.17×10^3	0.804×10^3
$\sigma_{exc}(\chi_{b0})$	4.4	3.29
$\sigma_{inc}(\chi_{c0})$	1.8×10^4	4.8×10^4
$\sigma_{inc}(\chi_{b0})$	20	1.8×10^2

Cross sections (in nb) for exclusive and inclusive production at the Tevatron and the LHC.



Exclusive Production cross section of χ_{b0} (left) and χ_{c0} mesons (right).

Comparison with CDF Limit

The CDF Collaboration has presented preliminary results for exclusive $J/\psi + \gamma$ production with the following cuts:

$$p_T(\mu^\pm) \geq 1.5 \text{ (GeV)}, |\eta(\gamma)| \leq 3.5 \text{ and } |\eta(\mu^\pm)| \leq 0.6$$

and the upper limit provided is:

$$\sigma_{exc}(p\bar{p} \rightarrow p + J/\psi + \gamma + \bar{p}) < 49 \pm 18(stat) \pm 39(sys) \text{ pb}$$

If we apply the CDF cuts at generator level

$$\sigma_{exc}(p\bar{p} \rightarrow p + \chi_{c0}(\rightarrow J/\psi\gamma) + \bar{p}) = 61 \text{ pb}$$

To consider the non-exclusive background, which can enter directly in the experimental cross section, we considered the contamination due to quasi-exclusive events.

CDF removes the events with a mass fraction $F_M = \frac{M_x^2}{M_{diff}^2} > 0.85$. Since we do not have detector simulation, we apply many mass fraction cuts.



Comparison with CDF Limit

Quasi-exclusive cross section (in pb) at the Tevatron after CDF cuts

gluon density in the Pomeron $\rightarrow (1 - \beta)^\nu$: HERA $\nu = 0.0 \pm 0.6$.

Mass Fraction Cut	$\nu = 0$	$\nu = -1$	$\nu = -0.5$	$\nu = 0.5$	$\nu = 1$
≥ 0.75	14.33	194.94	52.28	3.88	0.84
≥ 0.8	5.4	118.87	27.15	0.84	0.17
≥ 0.85	2.02	61.89	11.13	0.17	0
≥ 0.9	0.34	28.43	2.87	0	0
≥ 0.95	0.08	19.48	0.84	0	0

CDF cut	1	2	3	4	5
Exclusive cross section (pb)	5.56×10^3	7.97×10^2	5.25×10^2	61.47	61.21

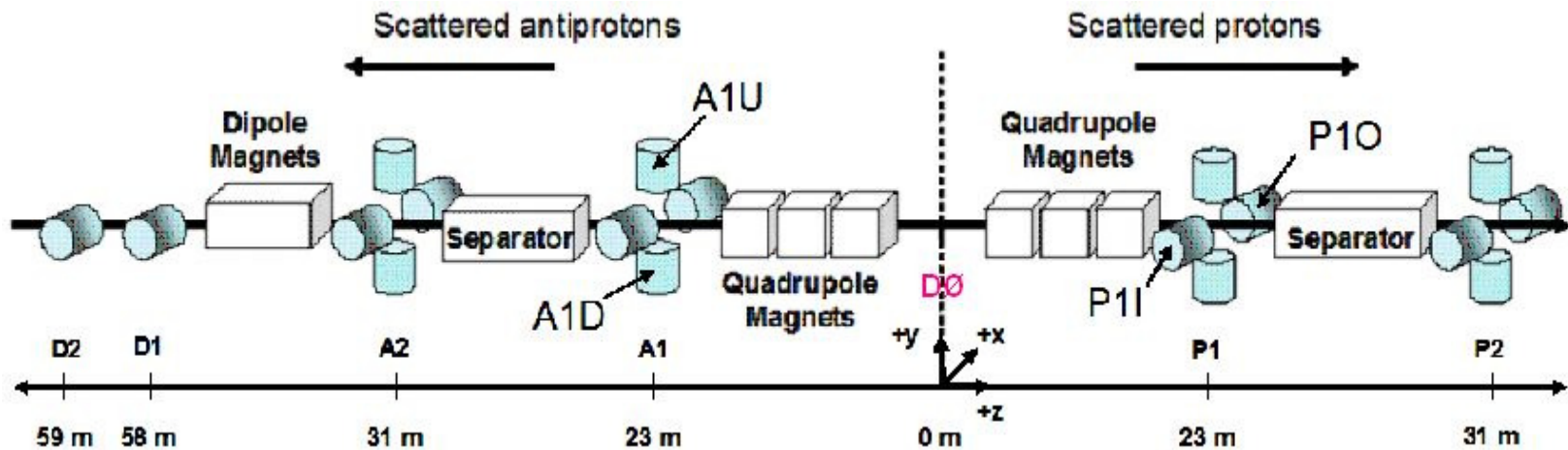
Exclusive cross section $\sigma_{exc}(p\bar{p} \rightarrow p + \chi_{c0}(\rightarrow J/\psi\gamma) + \bar{p})$ for each CDF cut:

- 1 - one muon with $p_T \geq 1.5$; 2 - one muon with $p_T \geq 1.5$ and $|\eta| \leq 0.6$;
 3 - two muons with $p_T \geq 1.5$; 4 - two muons with $p_T \geq 1.5$ and $|\eta| \leq 0.6$;
 5 - same constraint of the forth column plus one gamma with $\eta \leq 3.5$.



Possible Measurement at DØ

The roman pot detectors in the DØ collaboration can be used for (anti)proton tagging



Interfaced DPEMC generator with a code to propagate (anti)protons
Suggested cuts:

$$((p_T(\mu^+) \geq 2.0 \text{ (GeV)} \text{ or } p_T(\mu^-) \geq 2.0 \text{ (GeV)})$$

$$|\eta(\mu^\pm)| \leq 2.0$$

$$|\eta(\gamma)| \leq 3.0$$

Possible Measurement at DØ

Number of exclusive χ_{c0} events (MC error $\sim 10\%$).

Regular Tevatron Stores - $L = 100\text{pb}^{-1}$				
Scenario	A	B	C	D
0	1.2×10^8	2.6×10^6	4.8×10^6	2.9×10^5
DØ selection	1.8×10^2	2.7×10^1	3.0×10^1	1.5

Scenario 0 - all decay channels.

A - all (without p or \bar{p} tagging);

B - tagged in the p side quadrupole;

C - tagged in the \bar{p} side quadrupole

D - double tagged events in the quadrupoles.

One would need to use rapidity gap selection



Exclusive χ_{C_0} Production at the LHC

The TOTEM/CMS acceptance for the high β^* optics and low ξ values is typically 90 %, for the range $0 < |t| < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$.

⇒ For 10 pb^{-1} of data, 5.3×10^6 double tagged events.

The lowest possible muon p_T cut at low luminosity is $p_T \geq 1.5 \text{ (GeV)}$ for $|\eta| \leq 2.4$.

Quasi-Exclusive cross section (in pb)

Mass Fraction Cut	$\nu = 0$	$\nu = -1$	$\nu = -0.5$	$\nu = 0.5$	$\nu = 1$
≥ 0.9	1.35	138.11	17.88	0.34	0.17
≥ 0.95	0	13.83	1.18	0	0

Exclusive cross section (in pb)

Central cut	1	2	3	4
Total	3.74×10^3	1.43×10^3	3.64×10^2	1.27×10^2
After Totem Acceptance	3.03×10^3	1.16×10^3	2.95×10^2	1.03×10^2

1 - one muon with $p_T \geq 1.5$; 2 - one muon with $p_T \geq 1.5$ and $|\eta| \leq 2.4$;

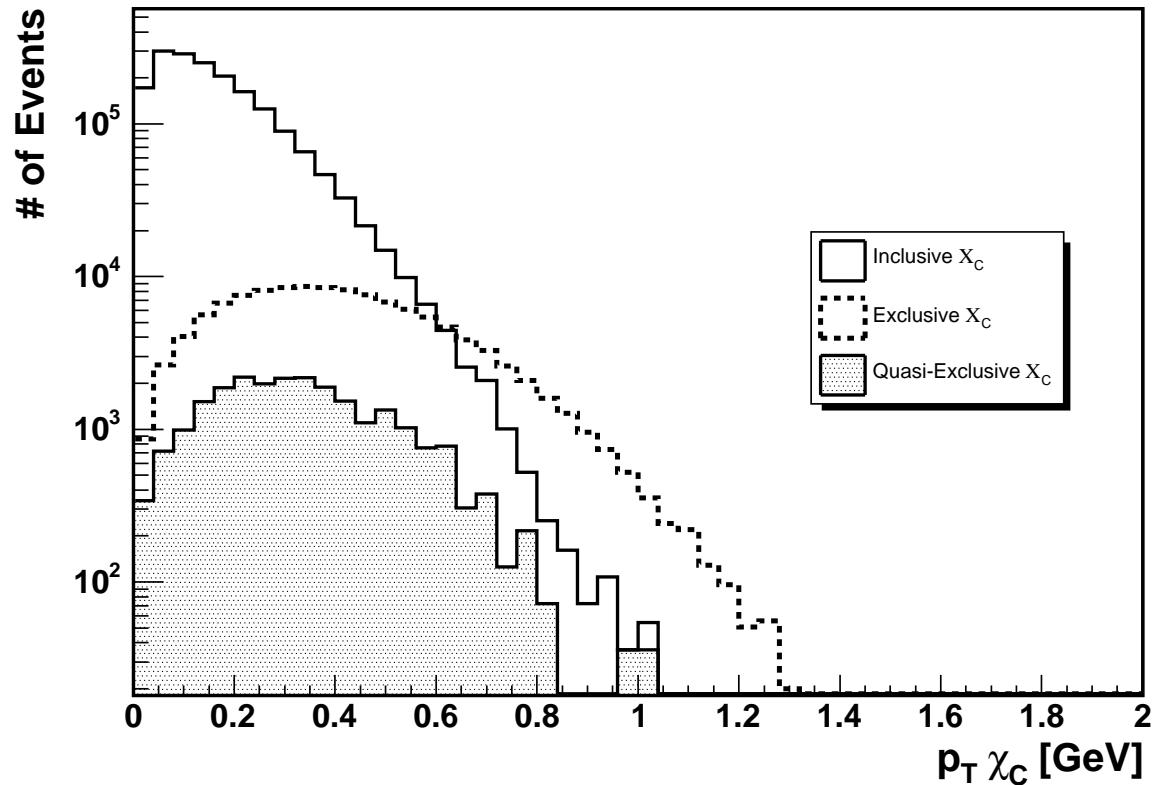
3 - two muons with $p_T \geq 1.5$; 4 - two muons with $p_T \geq 1.5$ and $|\eta| \leq 2.4$.



Conclusion

- Calculate diffractive production cross section for χ mesons using an extended version of the Bialas-Landshoff model , including the full kinematics needed for low mass states,
- The results for exclusive production at the Tevatron agree with a recent CDF upper limit for the exclusive production of χ_{c0} ,
- The non-exclusive background (in particular “quasi-exclusive”) can reach similar levels as the exclusive signal,
⇒ CDF result is not conclusive about Exclusive Production
- Exclusive χ_{c0} production at the Tevatron, using the DØ forward proton detector is possible if a tight cut on the F_M can be performed successfully.
- Exclusive production at the LHC, using the CMS/TOTEM detectors, depends again a high enough cut on the mass fraction

Comparison with CDF Limit



Exclusive model does not include Sudakov factors (small for low masses)